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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/507,229	09/09/2004	Henrik Andersson	328.836USN	1773
33369	7590	06/29/2007	EXAMINER	
FASTH LAW OFFICES (ROLF FASTH) 26 PINECREST PLAZA, SUITE 2 SOUTHERN PINES, NC 28387-4301			DEBROW, JAMES J	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2176		
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		06/29/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/507,229	ANDERSSON, HENRIK	
Examiner	Art Unit		
James J. Debrow	2176		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 - 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 - 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: RCE filed on 10 May 2007.
2. Claims 1-11 are pending in this case. Claim 1 is an independent claim.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10 May 2007 has been entered.

Applicant's Response

4. In Applicant's Response dated 10 May 2007, Applicant amended claim 1; added new claim 11; argued against all rejections previously set forth in the Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Causey, III et al. (Patent No.: US 6,558,320 B1; Date Filed: Jan. 20, 2000) in view of Uyehara et al. (Patent No.: 6,154,214; Date Filed: Mar. 20, 1998) (hereinafter 'Uyehara').**

In regards to independent claim 1, Causey discloses a method for navigating in a handheld computer device containing medical information, comprising:

providing a handheld personal digital assistant (PDA) computer device having a first medical plug-in module and a second plug-in medical module in the handheld PDA computer device, the first medical plug-in module and the second plug-in module being associated with a module menu, the first medical module being different from the second medical module (col. 6, line 53-col. 7, line 12; col. 7, line 61-col 11, line 15; col. 10, line 61-col 11, line 15; 200 In Fig.2; 350 in Fig. 4; Causey discloses a PDA which utilizes a medical device module (first medical plug-in) and test strip module (second plug-in) to facilitate testing and monitoring a patent's condition.).

providing a display in the handheld computer device for displaying the module menu (col.6, lines 34-52; Causey discloses the display of the PDA is a touch screen LCD which may be activated by finger pressure or the touch of a stylus.).

Causey does not expressly disclose a bookmark activation device for activating a bookmark module;

selecting the first medical module from the module menu and marking a first information segment in the first medical module as a first bookmark;

selecting the second medical module and marking a second information segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark, the first and second bookmarks being stored in the bookmark module;

activating the bookmark activation device to activate and display the bookmark module;

while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module;

while in the bookmark module, switching from the first module to the second module.

However, Uyehara teaches a bookmark activation device for activating a bookmark module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 37-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function that displays a list of bookmarks.).

selecting the first medical module from the module menu and marking a first information segment in the first medical module as a first bookmark (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32 -55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark.).

selecting the second medical module and marking a second information segment in the second medical module as a second bookmark, the first and second bookmarks being stored in the bookmark module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig.

6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark to the selected text. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the selected text can include but not be limited to text located the second medical module.).

activating the bookmark activation device to activate and display the bookmark module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks.).

while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from one stored bookmark to the next. Thus while in the bookmark module, moving directly from the first bookmark to the second bookmark without restarting the second module.).

while in the bookmark module, switching from the first module to the second module (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically

move directly from one stored bookmark to the next, regardless of the location of the bookmark, i.e. first or second module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or submenu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a module menu tab in the bookmark module and selecting the first medical module to trigger the bookmark module to display the first bookmark.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a module menu tab in the bookmark module and selecting the first medical module to trigger the bookmark module to display the first bookmark* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or submenu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 3, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises, selecting the second medical module so that the bookmark module displays the second bookmark*.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises, selecting the second medical module so that the bookmark module displays the second bookmark* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a hotkey function to set a bookmark to the selected text. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner concludes that the selected text can include but not be limited to text located the second medical module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-

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menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 4, Causey discloses *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a flash memory to display a latest search command* (col. 8, lines 45; Causey discloses the use of a flash memory that stores programs used by the microprocessor. Using the broadest interpretation of Causey teaching, the Examine concludes that the programs could include but not be limited to displaying latest search command.).

In regard to dependent claim 5, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module*.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting bookmarks from a

displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from one stored bookmark to the next regardless of the location of the bookmark, i.e. first or second module. Thus Uyehara teaches associating the second medical module to the first bookmark while the first bookmark is associated with the first medical module.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 6, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises clearing a memory cache containing all bookmarks.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises clearing a memory cache containing all bookmarks* (Table 1; Uyehara teaches a user can delete display bookmarks.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a

user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 7, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a back arrow*.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a back arrow* (col. 12, lines 4-22; Fig. 17; Uyehara teaches orientation markers in the form of arrows which points to the four respective edges of the display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or sub-menu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 8, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a forward arrow*.

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises activating a back arrow* (col. 12, lines 4-22; Fig. 17; Uyehara teaches orientation markers in the form of arrows which points to the four respective edges of the display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or submenu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regard to dependent claim 10, Causey does not expressly disclose *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises using a link to move within a module and move to another module and using an expanding link to expand a text portion between existing links.*

However, Uyehara teaches *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises using a link to move within a module and move to another module and using an expanding link to expand a text portion between existing links* (col. 2, lines 2-12; col. 7, lines 32-55; Table 1; Fig. 6; Uyehara teaches a menu or submenu with a "Goto Bookmarks" hotkey function which displays a list of bookmarks. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that when selecting

bookmarks from a displayed list of bookmarks, the user can typically move directly from one stored bookmark to the next, regardless of the location of the bookmark, i.e. first or second module. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that by clicking on a link, the information/text associated with the link typically expands for display to the user.).

Therefore at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Causey with Uyehara for the benefit of allowing a user to quickly invoke hotkey functions, such as "Goto Bookmark", from a menu or submenu item (Uyehara, col. 7, lines 34-45), thus allowing information to be quickly displayed, i.e. during later analysis and review of test results (Causey, col. 7, lines 47-58).

In regards to dependent claim 11, Causey discloses *the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises displaying a sentence being longer than a width of a display of the handheld computer device so that an entire sentence is not shown in the display; tapping on the sentence with an electronic pen and holding the electronic pen on the sentence; and the display displaying the entire sentence in a dialogue box* (col. 6, lines 57-59) Causey discloses a PDA provides a standard user interface, including standard PDA features and programmability features, that the user knows and understands. It has been established and is commonly known to the skilled artisan that a PDA, equipped with a stylus, typically contains these functions. The

Examiner concludes these are standard functions of a PDA, regardless of field of endeavor utilizing the PDA, i.e. the medical field.).

Note

7. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See MPEP 2123.

8. **Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Causey in view of Uyehara, further in view of DeRose et al. (Pat. No.: 5,644,776; Filing Date: Jun. 7, 1995) (hereinafter 'DeRose').**

In regard to dependent claim 9, Causey in view of Uyehara does not expressly discloses the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises using a word processing header H1, . . . H7 to create hierarchical conversion of documents.

However, DeRose teaches the method according to claim 1 wherein the method further comprises using a word processing header H1, . . . H7 to create hierarchical conversion of documents (col. 5, line 65- col. 6, lines 1-6; col. 7, line 60- col. 8, lines 1-3; Fig. 3; DeRose teaches documents can be represented in hierarchical form.).

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to combine Causey in view of Uyehara with DeRose for the benefit of generating a representation of an electronic document, which enables immediate display and formatting of the document for multiple views (col. 3., lines 6-10).

Note

9. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 10 May 2007, have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Causey, Uyehara and DeRose.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JAMES DEBROW
EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2176

William S. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER